

If neglected they may spread to the throat or chest, developing into grippe, laryngitis or more serious trouble. * * * Catarrh Common Catarrh is annoying to the person afflicted and because it is often the cause of bad breath it is also offensive to others. Moreover, if it is allowed to continue unchecked it frequently results in serious sinus troubles, in many cases actually destroying the frontal bone structure. The daily use of Sinaspra will establish and maintain the necessary drainage, aiding Nature to correct the condition. Hay Fever This annoying and often painful irritation is usually caused by the pollen of certain weeds and plants coming in direct contact with the mucus membrane. Sinaspra treats hay fever effectively by first cleansing the membrane and healing it and then coating it with a protective film. If you are subject to hay fever use Sinaspra several times a day during hay fever season. Sinus Headaches These painful headaches are generally caused by congestion combined with poor drainage and improper functioning of the sinuses. Here again drainage of the sinus passages is essential to relief. Sinaspra is the ideal treatment for sinus headaches. In using atomizer for sinus headaches, best results will be obtained by tilting the head far forward so solution will reach the frontal sinus passages which are located in the forehead. Stoop over far enough and bend head, so forehead will be lower than nostrils before starting the spraying operation and you will be highly pleased with results. * * * The Safe, Quick-Acting Preventive and Treatment for Nasal and Sinus Infections. * * * Sinaspra is different—both in formula and results—from other preparations used for treatment of nasal and sinus disorders."

The Sinaspra Corporation, Columbus, Ohio, entered an appearance and filed an answer to the libel on January 29, 1932. On September 3, 1932, leave having been granted the intervener to withdraw its answer, and the court having found that the allegations of the libel were true, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19889. Misbranding of Ma Burns' liniment. U. S. v. 8 Dozen Bottles of Ma Burns' Liniment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (8298-A. F. & D. No. 28659.)

Examination of the drug product involved in this action showed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the carton and bottle labels, and in an accompanying circular. The article also was represented to be nonpoisonous, whereas it contained a poisonous substance.

On August 15, 1932, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 dozen bottles of Ma Burns' liniment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Atlantic City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 5 and March 5, 1932, by Ma Burns's Liniment Co., from Boston, Mass., to Atlantic City, N. J., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of an emulsion containing turpentine oil, uncombined ammonia (8.8 percent), and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Pharmaceutically Non-poisonous," was false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Great Relief For Tuberculosis Pneumonia, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Influenza, Asthma, Coughs, * * * Rheumatism Lumbago * * * Neuritis Blood Poisoning * * * for * * * Coughs. For Influenza or Pneumonia, if its properly used, recovery is practically certain. * * * applied to the skin, goes directly to the seat of the trouble * * * Pain is often banished during application * * * Great Relief for Tubercle Lungs Glands or Joints Arrests the work of Pneumonia or Influenza Germs in a few hours. Gives immediate relief in rheumatic fever and puts the patient on his feet within a short time;" (bottle) "Seeps down to the depths of the disturbed area,

sweeps out the aching root pain, and kills rheumatic aches. You instantly feel the warm glow when applied to the aching area. Starts normal circulation coursing down to the painful area. What a blessed relief it affords. Makes you forget all pain and inflammation;" (circular) "Special Instructions * * * For Chronic Rheumatism apply at least three times a day using One Fourth Bottle at each application until pain is removed. Then use bottle every four days until cured. This application is recommended for Neuritis, Lumbago or any affliction which has become deep seated and of long standing. This Remedy may bring pimples to the surface which may discharge a watery substance, this indicates that the poison or inflammation is being drawn from the afflicted parts. In all other complaints such as Peritonitis, Catarrh, * * * Asthma, * * * Stiff Joints, etc., follow directions on bottle. But in all other complaints use Remedy very freely and often. Whether applying or inhaling use Plentiful for best results, instant relief will follow. For Throat and Lung troubles apply on surface, inhale through mouth and nose by pouring Liniment in palm of hands, inhaling fumes into lungs will render relief. * * * Numerous people have been benefited of Lung Trouble by following these instructions and it has prolonged many lives. It has proven very beneficial for Pneumonia and Influenza."

On September 29, 1932, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19890. Misbranding of Pinkard's sanguinaria compound. U. S. v. John Henry Pinkard. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25. (F. & D. No. 27427. I. S. No. 29224.)

Examination of the drug product involved in this action disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the bottle label.

On December 7, 1931, the United States attorney for the Western District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid an information against John Henry Pinkard, of Roanoke, Va., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the food and drugs act, as amended, on or about May 18, 1931, from the State of Virginia into the State of New York, of a quantity of Pinkard's sanguinaria compound that was misbranded.

Analysis by this department of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including sanguinaria, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the information that the article was misbranded in that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of the article, appearing on the bottle label, falsely and fraudulently represented that it would be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for pneumonia, coughs, weak lungs, asthma, kidney, liver, bladder, or any stomach troubles, and effective as a great blood and nerve tonic.

On July 5, 1932, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of \$25.

HENRY A. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19891. Misbranding of Servex. U. S. v. 81 Packages of Servex. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 27229. I. S. No. 21393. S. No. 5362.)

Examination of the product involved in this case disclosed that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed on the carton label and in a circular shipped with the article.

On or about December 7, 1931, the United States attorney for the District of Arizona, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 81 packages of Servex at Phoenix, Ariz., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 14, 1931, by the Servex Laboratories (Ltd.), from Hollywood, Calif., to Phoenix, Ariz., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of oxyquinoline sulphate, quinine sulphate, and boric acid.